CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

To find the scientific truth, we need a research; it's a simple controlled inquiry on certain event with the help of scientist to achieve the goal. This section contains research design, data and data source, techniques, data collection, techniques of data verification, data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

Method is a way of doing something. Research methodology refers to the overall strategy followed in collecting and analyzing data. Research method is commonly defined as the way of thinking and doing something that prepared to complete and achieve the goal of research.

Here, research method refers to the general strategy followed in gathering and analyzing the data necessary for answering the question at hand. It will be the plan of attack for the problem under investigation.

The method of this study is library research which then to be qualitative approached. Library research is not only a collect theories from various source or that reviewing literature but it also leads to proposing new theories which contribute to the body of knowledge. Then, to analyze the gender construction, the researcher used Transitivity theory which part of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) to analyzed text.

B. Research Instrument

Considering that this study was library study, the main instrument of this study was the researcher herself. The researcher planned to select and collect the data of this study based on her knowledge about critical discourse analaysis and some other theories related to this study and based on her own experience reading the dialogue in "Interlangauge" English textbook.

C. Data and Data Source

The Data of this study are texts or written dialogues which have correlated with term of gender. The researcher focuses on male and female dialogues, also analyze the dialogues of male and male or dialogues of female and female which only tell about male's or female characters and stereotypes.

Then, the Data Source is "Interlanguage" English textbook that used by student in the eleventh grade of senior high school, which available in printed book and electronic book (e-book). This textbook is created by Joko Priyana; Zayin Adib Muhammad; Eka Denis Machfutra, and published by National Education Department (2008). In this study, the researcher select electronic book as the data source. The cover of the textbook as below:



Figure 3.1: Cover of Interlanguage English Textbook

D. Technique of Data Collection

The data of the study are dialogue in "Interlanguage" English textbook. These data, collected based on the purpose of the study.

The researcher collected the data by using documentation technique by documentation technique. The steps of documenting are as below:

- 1. The researcher collected the data by reading the "Interlanguage" English textbook of e-book version.
- 2. The researcher analyzed and identified the dialogues in that book.
- 3. The researcher selected the data by sorting the dialogues only of the text dialogue and coding the dialogue which relevance with term of gender.

E. Technique of Data Verification

This part explains about trustworthiness to support the arguments that finding are will be worth paying attention to. This study is using credibility.

Credibility is concerned in the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. Credibility is an evaluation of whether or not the research findings represent a credible conceptual interpretation of the data drawn from the original data.

In this study, the researcher used evidence based on theoretical adequacy to get credibility. According to Ary (2010: 500) which explain that "Theoretical adequacy or plausibility concerns the degree to which a theoretical explanation developed from the study fits the data and is defensible."

In order to promote theoretical adequacy, the researcher was used interdisciplinary triangulation strategies. Interdisciplinary triangulation uses other disciplines to infer the processes and understandings of the findings. This study collaborated term of education and gender theory as reflect the social context.

F. Data Analysis and Interpretation

In qualitative research, the final activities were analyzing, interpreting the data collection and presenting the data. A data analysis is a process of the researcher systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. To analyze the data, the researcher used three steps, these are:

1. Organizing the Data

Analyzing the data by organizing the data is the first step of the qualitative inquiry. Developing coding categories enable the researcher to physically separate material bearing on a given topic from other material and were a crucial step in organizing the data. The categories should be internally consistent, but distinct from others. The texts dialogue that the researcher has documented is codes by the number of pages on the "Interlanguage" English textbook.

2. Summarizing the Data

Summarizing is done after organizing the data. This step is done by examining the items or entries with the same code and merges these categories into patterns by finding links and connections among categories. As researchers, we can start integrating the data that related each others.

After coding all of the dialogue texts, the researcher summaries the data by selecting the data by grouping most of the data to some main parts such as grouping to the material processes, verbalization processes, mental processes, and relational processes.

3. Interpreting the Data

Interpreting the data is the last step in analyzing qualitative data. Interpreting the data means giving meaning to the data that we have been summarizing and organizing. There were no set of rules in interpreting the data, so that interpreting data is difficult one. Because the researcher uses the concept of Transitivity which part of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), the researcher absolutely interprets the data by using SFG.